THE SOLSTICE

Concordia University
Thursday, July 5, 1979
Volume II, Number 5

1979 - International Year of the Child

QUEEN'S LUNCH
- *Souvlaki*
- *Greek Salad*
- *Canadian Cuisine*

Opposite Hall Bldg.
2065 BISHOP
843-5997

STUDENTS! ALL BOOKS 10% off
We have
HARROWSMITH
and the largest selection of
MAGAZINES in town
also
BOOKS
PERIODICALS
NEWSPAPERS
MULTIMAGS
1570 de Maisonneuve W.
(Corner Guy)
935-7044

ENTRE NOUS
COIFFURE INC.

SUPER SUMMER HAIR STUDENTS SPECIAL DISCOUNT

40% OFF REGULAR PRICES

HAIRCUT & BLOWDRY REG. $25.00 NOW $15.00

HAIRCUT ONLY $12.00 (WITH STUDENT I.D.)

ENTRE NOUS COIFFURE INC.
1433 STANLEY ST.
844-3309

TEL: 271-5520

ZORBA SOUVLAKI

Special Souvlaki - Doner
Delicious Greek Salad

Orders to take-out
Fast and Free Delivery

200 ST. VIATEUR W. MONTREAL, QUE.

Michel Laberge, O.O.D.
OPTICIEN D'ORDONNANCES
DISPENSING OPTICIAN
LUNETTES — EYE GLASSES

SERVICE À DOMICILE
HOME SERVICE

2335 RUE GUY
MONTRÉAL, QUÉ.
Tél.: 933-7950

CAROL'S SNACK BAR 1263 CRESCENT

PUT YOUR FOOT IN THE RIGHT PLACE

THE BAR 3 BARN

The World's Greatest
SPARE RIBS
and
CHICKEN

1201 GUY
931-3811

Free 12 Hrs. Parking During Daytime — After 5 p.m. $1.00

FULLY LICENSED

Super Discount Records
40-60% OFF
LIST PRICE

Jazz, Classical, Pop,
Blues, Français, Shows, etc.

Dave Silver's

1267 Bishop St. Tel: **861-6105**

CUSA CORNER

This column is released by CUSA's publicity office. The opinions expressed are not necessarily those of ***The Solstice.***

Many thanks to Co-President Louis Hugo Francescutti for very competently filling in for myself last week. Keep up the good work.

CUSA's Programming Committee is off and running. Numerous programs are being designed for the upcoming year, both academic and socially orientated. if you have any ideas or suggestions don't hesitate to speak out. Remember these are your programs in your university. Contact the Programming Office located on the sixth floor of the Hall Building.

As everyone should be aware of now, CUSA has its very own typesetting operation managed by Jean Robertson. Jean is looking for part-time help in typing and paste-up. So if you need some extra bucks and desire flexible working hours, contact Jean at 879-4500 or drop by the CUSA office on the sixth floor.

I would like to thank all the creative students who took part in the logo contest. There is definitely lots of artistic talent on campus and it's going to pay off for somebody very soon to the tune of $100. Keep your fingers crossed.

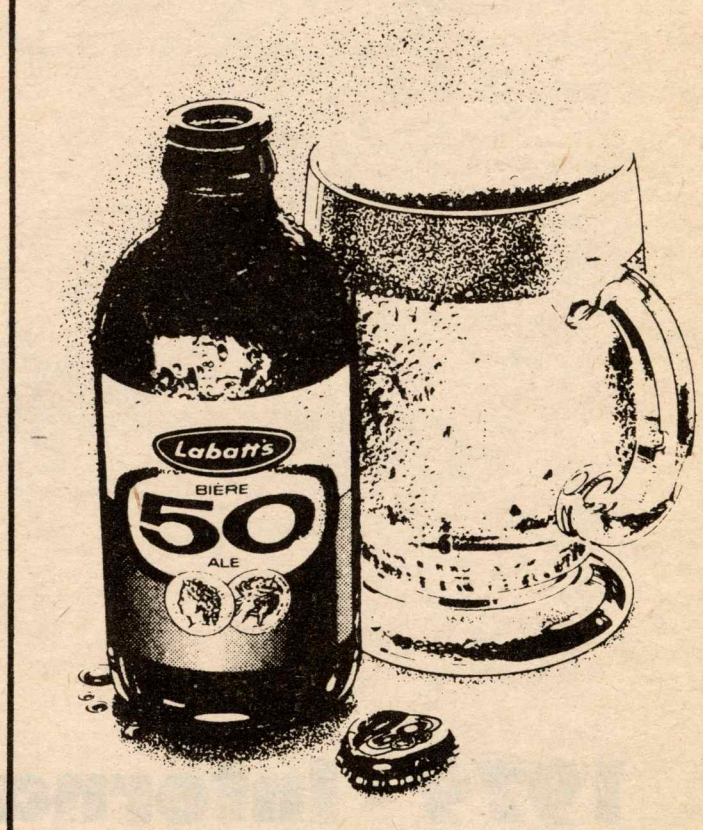
CUSA had its second executive VP meeting last Friday and from the looks of things this group is really going to get a lot accomplished. Everybody is very enthusiastic about the upcoming year and nobody is going to benefit more than you, the students. Find out what they are planning and share some of your own thoughts with them. This year's executive really wants to know what turns you on. So speak up and be heard. We are listening...

Michael Lonn
Information and Publicity V.P.

TEACH LAYOUT!
PROOF READING

Copy Editing
Reporting
Photography and Developing
Feature Writing
Editorial Writing

and much, much more. In three weeks you will have mastered these skills if you come to **The Solstice** without delay. Just think! You could be teaching page layout like this one in less than 21 days! Room 649 of the Hall Building is waiting for YOU.



CUSA, Faculty Associations try to resolve differences

By PEGGY BERKOWITZ

Funds and committee representation are the two main areas of contention between the five faculty associations of the Sir George Williams campus and the Concordia University Students' Association (CUSA), according to spokespersons for both parties.

The faculty associations are asking for half of the projected 90 cents per credit to be collected by CUSA from students in the fall, and for the right to determine student appointments to the Senate and faculty councils of the university.

Negotiations between CUSA co-presidents and the presidents of the five faculty associations (Arts, Science, Commerce, Engineering and Fine Arts) were begun in a meeting three weeks ago, said CUSA Co-President Agop Khatchadurian.

The faculty associations, which are autonomous from CUSA and hold their own elections, represented the full-time day students of each respective faculty on the Sir George Williams campus under the previous student government. The associations set and collected their own fees (from $8 per student in the Arts Faculty to $12 in the Commerce Faculty) and had representation on the faculty councils, which make important internal decisions for each faculty, including the setting of curriculum.

Although there is no provision for Faculty Associations in the CUSA constitution, they will receive a percentage of the CUSA student fee, an amount not yet agreed upon. And though the faculty association executives were elected by the day students, they are planning their programs to serve part-time and evening students as well, according to three faculty association presidents contacted by The Solstice.

A major complication is that faculty associations exist only on the Sir George Williams Campus of the university, and therefore do not fit easily into the unified structure of CUSA.

"I know their problems and the status they had before," said Khatchadurian in an interview. "I agree in principle that the faculty associations should exist, but they're demanding much more than they actually had before." He told The Solstice that the faculty associations will get at least as much from CUSA in total funds as they collected last year, but not as much as the 50 per cent they are asking for.

Neil Finestone, President of the Commerce Association which boasted a 48 per cent voter turnout in this year's elections, said he thinks half of the student fee is a reasonable amount.

"We provide orientation, speakers, and on-campus recruiting for commerce students and there's no way CUSA could do all that," said Finestone.

According to Michael Wiseman, President of the Science Faculty Association, the associations also want "the freedom to spend the money as we see fit."

"If we have to go to the legislative council about everything it will really slow things down," said Wiseman, whose plans for the Science Faculty Association include publishing a journal of the best independent research papers from Sir George to send to universities across Canada.

The other major disagreement between CUSA and the faculty associations concerns student representation on the faculty councils.

"If you strip CUSA of its representative power, then CUSA would not justify its soul," said Khatchadurian, who opposes the faculty associations' proposal that would give the associations the right to determine student representative on faculty councils. He said he would like to see consultations between the faculty associations and CUSA, with CUSA having the decision-making powers.

Khatchadurian is also strongly opposed to a recent proposal of the faculty associations that would allow them to make Senate appointments.

"Students in the Senate should be morally bound to take the stance of the (CUSA) legislative council in Senate because they are representing all students," said Khatchadurian.

Finestone said he thinks the Commerce Faculty Association can represent the commerce students, because they understand their needs and priorities, much better than CUSA can. He said he thinks "CUSA is out for complete power and control."

The faculty association councils have prepared a list of bylaws which are currently under negotiation with CUSA. The legislative council of CUSA will come to a decision about the faculty associations after hearing a report from the CUSA co-presidents before the end of August.

Vahe Barsoum

Luis Sojo (right), of the Latin American Students' Association, speaking to a small group of students at a Nicaraguan Solidarity Rally last week at Concordia. Sojo proposed to have an information booth on the mezzanine "to explain to Canadians what it's like to live in Nicaragua right now." A benefit concert was also suggested as a way to raise money for people fighting against the Somoza regime. Nicaragua is currently in an acute state of civil war, with Sandinista guerrillas initiating the armed opposition against the unpopular Somoza regime.

According to a special news report in La Presse on July 3 there is an organization in Costa Rica in charge of receiving messages, money, clothes, medicine, etc. Mrs. Violette Chamorro, widow of the journalist Joaquim Chamorro who was assassinated in January 1978 by Somoza agents, said under no circumstances should aid be sent directly to Nicaragua because it risks being seized by Somoza and used for his own purposes.

Material and financial aid can be sent to:
Alpre S.A.
Para Govierno Reconstruccion de Nicaragua
Box 3601
San Jose, Costa Rica,
South America.

American U

notes on higher education

COMPILED By ALAN MORANTZ

The revolution in Iran earlier this year has had a severe effect on American higher education, putting the spotlight on the efforts of some universities to entice foreign students, and having far-reaching effects on foreign-student affairs.

The effects of the Iranian revolution are acute because 20 to 30 per cent of the 250,000 foreign students in the United States come from Iran. (Next in number is Taiwan with 13,650; Nigeria, 13,510; Canada, 12,600; Hong Kong, 12,100; India, 9,080; and Japan, 9,050).

While the Shah was in power, Iranian students on American campuses lived a relatively good life. They were allowed to receive $1,000 a month to pay for their education, and many universities padded their enrolment with these students.

But with the revolution came bank strikes and a halt in the flow of money from home, putting many Iranian students in a financial bind. To deal with this problem, many universities with large Iranian student populations have introduced special measures, such as deferring their demand for fees, hoping the students will be able to pay their bills when things calm down. And the Immigration and Naturalization Service has been expediating the granting of limited work permits to allow Iranian students to work up to 20 hours a week while in school.

This clearly illustrates that what's bad for foreign students in general is bad, to a lesser extent, for the universities which they attend. The harsh reality of a declining birth rate and its effect on enrolment has made American universities look to other countries, especially those of the underdeveloped, to bolster sagging student numbers.

Already, foreign students make up a growing number of degree recipients, particularly at the doctoral level. They receive, for example, more than 30 per cent of the doctorates in agriculture and engineering and more than 20 per cent of the doctorates in mathematics, physics and geology.

A dash of urgency was added to this issue when a tiny liberal arts school in Putney, Vermont, Windham College, was shut down in December, last year. The school was designed to accommodate 900 students, but only 180 were enroled. The college tried desperately to import foreign students, but it was too little too late. When Windham closed, 75 students from the Middle East were stranded, many of whom had just arrived in a last-ditch effort to keep the school afloat.

Meanwhile, there is a growing concern that the selection process for these foreign students tends to be haphazard. An official of the College Entrance Examination Board says that because of the large volume of student visa applications in Teheran, officers spend an average of only three minutes with each prospective student. These officers insist that these blank forms to be filled in by the students themselves, evidence shows, can be bought routinely for several hundred dollars.

So American universities will accept the Iranian student so long as she or he can pay the tuition fees, even though some of these students may not even have completed high school.

College recruiters also were said to have regularly wined and dined an embassy official of a less-affluent Mid-Eastern country to have him channel scholarship-supported students to their campuses.

*****

Top business executives think university professors are too critical of business, but most would not try to interfere in academic policies when giving money to universities.

In a survey on 292 chief executive officers, 82 per cent said the academic community "is generally too critical of business", while 42 per cent "definitely agreed" and another 36 per cent "probably agreed" that companies should "provide support without interfering in academic policies and practices." The study was sponsored by the Committee for Corporate Support of Private Universities.

Other findings included:

- 76 per cent thought current social science programs are "so slanted on the liberals' side as to seriously impair the future objectivity and judgement of college students,"
- 77 per cent said university students are "unsupportive of the market-based economic system, with little being done to overcome this,"
- 89 per cent said business should work harder to "get its story across" on campus,"
- 71 per cent agreed and 29 per cent disagreed that companies "should support only those universities or departments that give equal time to conservative viewpoints,"
- 95 per cent thought government interference could "restrict the development of new ideas in the university,"
- 82 per cent thought corporate support of private universities should be increased, while 37 per cent said government funding of higher education should be cut.

The hidden crime of child abuse

By SONIA SELLAN

Six months ago, a three-year-old boy attending a daycare centre once a week was put through a series of tests by workers at the centre because he had not learned to walk or talk yet. The tests were negative. As far as the doctors were concerned, there seemed to be nothing mentally or physically wrong with the child. Believing the child simply lacked stimulation in his home, workers at the centre took extra time to teach him.

Their attempts were fruitless. The child was unable to even stand up and continuously bumped into things. what puzzled them even more was the child's lack of response to pain when he injured himself. In addition, the boy never ate lunch and broke into cold sweats by mid-afternoon. More tests were taken and the problem was finally found out—the baby was an alcoholic.

Since he was coming to the daycare centre only once a week, the six remaining days of the week were spent in his crib in a drunken stupor. Friday mornings, he was brought to the centre, unable to function and would start to sober up by lunchtime, when the withdrawal of the alcohol would cause the convulsions.

What was happening to this child? His mother, a single woman, unable to cope with an active three-year-old, was giving him two ounces fo alcohol every four hours to keep the baby quiet.

Children's Aid stepped in and ordered psychiatric treatment for the mother. She was to attend sessions every Friday and bring the baby to the same daycare centre while she was under therapy. To help the child get over his addiction, the mother was to slowly reduce the amount of alcohol given to the boy because stopping "cold turkey" would have killed him.

This is only one of thousands of cases of child abuse reported every year across Canada. Thousands more go undetected, either because the child is never brought to a hospital, or because he or she is too young to talk or simply because the parents do an excellent job of hiding the truth.

According to Margaret-Ann Smith, director of social services at the Montreal Children's Hospital, approximately 200 cases of child abuse come through the emergency doors of this particular hospital every year. Some children are nearly dead, others are suffering multiple fractures, severe burns, cuts, cigarette burns and a variety of other injuries.

"We tend to get the more severe cases ... the others don't bother to come to the hospital ... I'm convinced there are a lot more children in need of protection," said Smith.

The Montreal Children's Hospital works as a team to establish whether the injury the child is brought in with is a genuine accident or a case of child abuse, and then how to cope with the situation. The team includes a social worker, two nurses, a pediatrician, a psychiatrist and several other professionals.

The abuse, however, is not always easy to diagnose. According to Smith, even if the child is old enough to speak, he or she may have reservations about doing so.

"Some older children will readily admit their parents hurt them. Some, she said, "are afraid that's going to mean they won't be able to go home and some of them are afraid we're really going to make them go home. We get as many responses as we get children."

A lot of times, when a child does confide in someone at the hospital, the parents make the child feel guilty for the disclosure. At this point, most children start to deny they have been abused.

Fortunately, said Smith, "we're aware of what's going on and we try not to have the child caught between the professional and the parent."

When a case of abuse is confirmed, the hospital makes an attempt to engage the family in what Smith refers to as a "therapeutic relationship."

The child is not taken out of the home unless there is an "immediate and real danger" to the child's safety.

The exception to this arrangement is when the case involves sexual abuse. The abuser, usually the father, is told to leave the house, at least for a period of time. Unless he agrees to do so the child is not returned.

The therapeutic relationship involves counselling for the parents and children.

"We're not here to try to find out who did it and to prosecute that person, and we don't try to put the family through an investigation, Smith said, "we do try to explain to them that we understand these things can happen and we can help."

Claudette (who does not want her last name used), who used to abuse her children, said, "Every human being has the potential of abusing another human being, a parent who abuses a child is one who is overreacting to the behaviour of that child."

The solution, she said, is to break the cycle of child abuse and to learn to cope with frustrations of child-rearing.

According to Smith, sometimes the solution is amazingly simple. "There are times when a child is considered disobedient and what is wrong is that the child has a hearing problem," she said.

A mother or father's response to the hospital's discovery that they are abusing their children is varied.

"Sometimes, they are angry, afraid of being accused, said Smith, "other times, they are relieved it's finally out in the open."

What kind of parent would abuse a child? According to most sources, child abuse is not restricted to any one social class or parent "type".

Though the figures for the province of Quebec indicate it is just as often the mother as the father who abuses his or her child, Smith said in her personal experience, it is very often the mother.

"The reason for this," she said, "is that it is usually the mother who is always with the young child. However, when it comes to beating a teenager, that is usually the father."

Claudette said the two parents are implicated—"the one who performs, and the one who permits."

Research indicates abusing parents have usually been abused children and that there is a tie between alcoholism and child abuse.

According to Smith, there is no real indication of a relationship between wife-beating and child abuse.

"Unless, of course, the man is a psychotic. Then there is always the possibility he hurts, mains, or even kills everyone," she added.

If a man beats his wife, she said, there is possibility the child gets in the way and is hurt.

"And how can a woman who is hurt help her child in this type of situation?" Smith said.

According to all sources, child abuse occurs in all social classes. Smith, however, maintains she sees more cases beneath the poverty line.

"All this indicates to me is that there is a lot of stress in being poor, not more violence."

Claudette tells of the seriously

abused girl whose mother was a psychiatrist and father a pediatrician.

Most people, however, are not willing to get involved in reporting a case of child abuse. The general attitude of people is, according to one source, "This is terrible but it has nothing to do with me."

A lot of times, if a neighbour does report a case of abuse, it is never followed up by that person.

In the case of sexual abuse there is often a great deal of pressure on the child by the family to retract her story.

"So when somebody blows the whistle, they have to be prepared to offer that youngster some kind of protective setting for a while," said Smith.

"When I talk of getting the father out of the house, even though that may be an immediate plan, it would not happen for a week or ten days."

Under the new Child Protection Law, Bill 24, every person who is aware of a case of child abuse is under a legal obligation to report it.

By failing to report incidents such as these, one is playing the role of an accomplice, allowing an innocent child to be put through much pain and needless danger.

In the Montreal area, the numbers to call are the following: Ville Marie Social Service, 937-8908; Jewish Family Social Services, 731-3882; Montréal Métropolitain, 878-9219.

There are also two emergency 24-hour numbers you can call outside of regular business hours. They are 527-4331 and 873-5435.

Fatherless boys find a "big brother"

By SONIA SELLAN

What could be better than an older brother or sister? For most children, having such a friend to look up to is fundamental to their mental well-being. But friendships are not always easy to come by.

Statistics speak for themselves. One out of every six families today is a single-parent family. Chances are, not only is the parent struggling to keep "family life" intact, but also to make a living. How can that parent possibly keep up with being both a mother and a father to that child, as well as a good friend?

Fortunately, there is an organization to help the boys, at least—the Big Brothers Association of Montreal. David Green, executive-director of the association said, "A growing boy needs a balance in his life, and because 85% of single parent families are led by the mother, there is a big demand for male companionship for these children."

The program involves matching a "big brother" with, you guessed it, a little brother.

First the "big brother", or the adult volunteer, is asked to come to an orientation session where he is told exactly what is expected of him. Basically, the association asks for a one year commitment to the program, an agreement to see the child at least once a week, and for two references. For obvious reasons, a police check is also run on the candidates.

When this is completed, the big brother is put through a series of interviews by the directors of the association, social workers and another big brother who has been in the program for a period of time. If all goes well, the candidate is then permitted to select a "little brother".

"There is no line-up, with an "I'll take him" type of selection, said Green, "the prospective big brother is shown a few files and he makes his decision from that."

The process does not end there. The big brother must now speak to the mother of the child and meet her approval. Only then will big brother meet little brother, and only if little brother approves will the relationship continue.

According to Green, one of the advantages of having such a long selection period is that it gives the workers at Big Brother an opportunity to assure themselves the candidate has a great deal of patience.

For the volunteer, on the other hand, the bonus is, at the end of the selection period, he can be certain the decision he has made to join the association is a well-thought out one.

Green explains the importance of this by quoting one speaker at a recent Big Brothers party as saying "You volunteers must remember that you're volunteers only until you sign, then you're committed."

The important thing between the two "brothers", said Green is trust. "A lot of damage can be done if this is abused," he added.

What does it take to be a big brother? The only real qualification is that a man be over 18 years of age. The rest, according to Green, is left up to the workers at the association.

He claims what they are looking for is a stable, mature, dependable person who can be a good friend to the child.

Green claims the success of the program is that the volunteers "work from instinct".

"It's the size of the heart that counts" he added. Though there is no separate association for "Big Sisters" in the city, the Montreal Volunteer Bureau and Jewish Family Services does have a program which is similar.

However, it is more difficult for a female child to get a "big sister" if she desires one.

According to Anne Vine, placement-secretary at the Montreal Volunteer Bureau, the centre does not take requests for big sisters directly from the parent, only from professionals. So unless the girl is under the care of a doctor or a social worker, the program is off-limits to her.

She admitted the big sisters program at the volunteer bureau was "not very well organized", and said there is a possibility the program is taken over by the Big Brothers Association.

Green also expressed optimism at such a move. It would mean much more time could be devoted to an effective big sisters program.

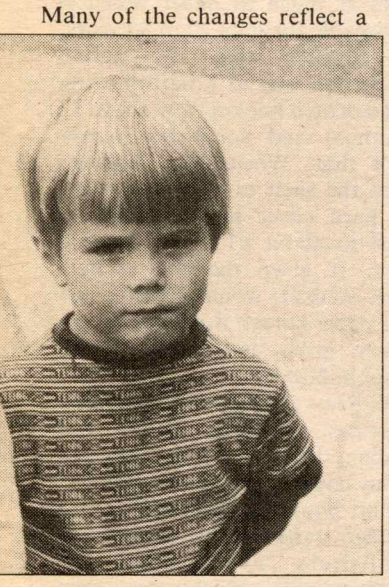
A social worker's view

Quebec's new child protection act

By PEGGY BERKOWITZ

On January 15, 1979 Bill 24 came into effect in the province of Quebec, replacing the existing Youth Protection Act. It offered a clear legal statement of children's rights, and a new way of treating delinquents. "The bill ... is intended mainly to ensure the protection and the reintegration into society and the family of any child whose security or development is endangered, or who has committed an act contrary to any law or regulation in force in the province of Quebec," states the preamble to the bill.

Many of the changes reflect a



Peter Medina

new relationship between the social services and the courts. Under the old act, when a child was arrested, the case would go to Juvenile Court, and the Judge would decide whether to convict the person or turn him over to a social worker. Now a case is turned over to a social service centre immediately by the police, and will only go to the courts if the child or parents disagree on the "voluntary measures" suggested by the social worker, or if the social worker feels the crime is too serious to handle out of court.

The child and parents are assured confidentiality by law, must be informed of their rights, and have easy access to a lawyer. The child or parents can appeal any judicial decision, formerly not allowed in Juvenile Court.

Now all professionals who come into contact with children—teachers, social workers, doctors—are required by law to report all cases of child abuse, including child beating, sex offences, and underage labour.

David Cohen, a court worker at the Montreal Court Services of Ville Marie Social Service Centre, has worked in the courts for almost 2 years. He gave examples of how his role has changed under the new law.

"Last year I could talk to a judge before the case came up in court, and tell him, Teddy's been really bad, please send him to a detention home for a week, and the judge would probably comply. Now you need strict evidence, you have to say why, how and where he's been a bad boy."

If the social worker's power has decreased in this aspect, it has increased in many more areas.

"Now, with just a signature, I can move a child from one foster home to another to a detention centre," Cohen went on. "I have a hell of a lot of power now, because I'm really a judge. The child comes to me first, and I decide what to do with him."

Major structural changes went along with the new relationship between justice and the social services.

Cohen is a Delegate of Youth Protection, and he says most social workers in the child care field have this title.The Delegates are responsible to the Director of Youth Protection, appointed in every social service centre in the province. Overseeing it all is a 14-member youth protection committee, which has, among its responsibilities, mandates to ensure Bill 24 is being enforced, and to act as arbitrator where there is a disagreement between the director of a social service centre and the courts.

The Director has many responsibilities and powers, much of which he delegates to the social workers in the centre. He assesses the situation of every child, takes "urgent measures" (such as immediate removal of the child from his present environment) if necessary, decides on the guidance for every child, takes charge of any child whose security is endangered, and sees that court measures in regard to every child are carried out.

"I would assume the Director knows less than 5 per cent of each case although his personal signature is on every paper," says Cohen. "There is no accountability. It could be two months after a wrong decision is made before it's found out."

In Cohen's opinion, this lack of accountability is one of the bill's major drawbacks.

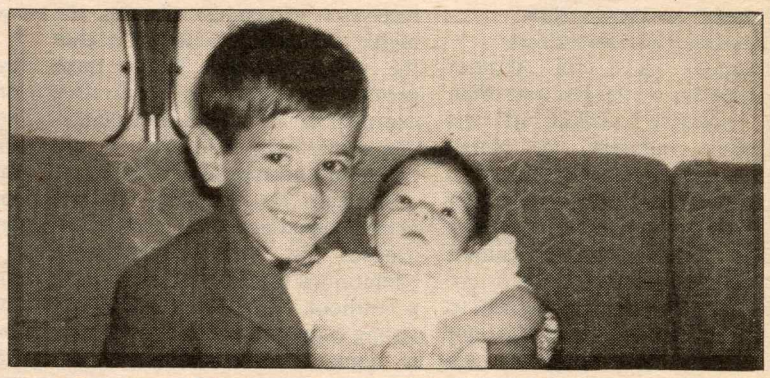
"The bill is a statement of every child's right to perfect happiness ... but the law doesn't say how the bill should be regulated," says Cohen.

"There is an unequal application of the law because there are no set criterion of how to deal with a certain offense."

He cited a recent case where four youths were arrested for rape and sent to the social service centre. One social worker said it was just too serious, and wanted to send the case to court. But another said the youth he was responsible for hadn't actually raped the victim, and he didn't want to send the boy to court.

"It can get very confusing," said Cohen.

Another major problem, in Cohen's opinion, is the vast bureaucracy necessary to implement the bill, which slows down the system. He talked about the lengthy forms that need to be filled out, including a registration from that must be updated every time new activity is taken on the case.



"Social workers have become petty civil servants," says Cohen. He believes one reason the bill was passed was for employment purposes—to take care of CEGEP graduates, "the child care workers," who had no place cut out for them in the work force.

Cohen says because of all the bureaucracy, the bill backfires in some ways. For example, the law states that within 24 hours of arresting a child, the social worker must have decided where he is to go, but often no one has decided. By law, the child must be freed.

"During the first few days of implementing the bill, kids who had been booked for armed robbery just walked out," Cohen told me. "Now the kids stay locked up, even though it's against the law."

Cohen thinks the bill is a good one for three reasons. For the first time, there is a law that articulates the children's rights. It provides easy access to lawyers, and safeguards to protect the rights are built into the system.

But, he says, without legal mandates on implementing it, it's only good on paper.

"One reason the law came into effect was that judges were sending kids to detention homes when it was unnecessary," says Cohen. Social workers wanted more say in who went to detention homes, and the law gave them much wider powers of decision-making.

But, he says, too many children are still going to detention because enough proper facilities—such as good foster and group homes—just don't exist.

"The major flaw of the bill is that you can't mix charity and justice together and expect it to work," says Cohen, summing up the situation. "A social worker should not have to decide both what's good for the kid, and what's right before the law. It is not to the child's advantage (to combine these responsibilities)."

Although Cohen is not optimistic about the overall situation improving, he says, "Individuals within the system are trying hard to make it more accountable. People find the system confusing but they really are trying to make it work."

Bill 24 - children's rights

The following are the legal rights of children as stipulated in Bill 24, the new Child Protection Law:

—the right to live in his or her natural home environment, or, at the very least, in an environment where conditions are as close as possible to his or her natural home.

—the right to be informed about anything concerning him or her.

—the right to be consulted before being placed somewhere or changed location.

—the right to privately consult with his or her lawyer, the director, the judge, the Youth Protection Committee; and the right to the same with parents, brothers, sisters, etc.

—the right to be informed concerning regulations of a particular establishment before any disciplinary action is taken.

—the right not to be held in an adult detention centre or in a police station.

—the right to appeal or to have revised, any decision taken which concerns him or her.

Andrew Spiegel

Textbook publishers wield power

By RAY L. CLEVELAND
Reprinted from the Carillon
By Canadian University Press

Textbooks have for decades accounted for the largest and often most lucrative section of the publishing industry in North America. The basis for this is the size of the clientele and the fact that the customers form a captive market. School systems cannot choose whether to buy books or not to buy books but only which to buy. University students do not even have that choice. An economically disadvantaged segment of our society, one without full-time income, is required to purchase prescribed texts which on the average cost twice what they should cost.

Among the many factors contributing to the expensive format of textbooks are the goals of those academics who write them—often it would be more accurate to say, who rewrite class lectures and call them books. The author wants the book to bear the external appearance of what he or she thinks it is worth. Also, as often the writer receives a percentage of sales, the higher the selling price the higher the writer's profit. While these profits are generally less than expected by the writer and than is commonly supposed, there is still an interest in an expensive book.

Furthermore, in many universities instructors may receive increases in salary or even promotions on the basis of writing a textbook. So the teacher has a strong economic motive for having a book that will impress administrators, who without specialized knowledge of the subject can't judge much beyond appearance. The bigger the book looks the more attractive it looks, the more likely the promotion. So teachers who write the textbooks generally favor the expensive format.

Then there are the selectors of the textbooks. Why do instructors select the titles they do? The publishers think they know how to influence the decisions. Many of them provide teachers, especially those with large classes, with free valuable textbooks.

The instructor who has examination copies delivered to the office without effort is furthermore not always motivated to search through book lists or write to minor publishers about alternative texts which are quite as satisfactory and less expensive.

More ominous than rising prices of textbooks is another development. Some major textbook publishers are implementing policies of having more texts written by the their professional staff writers in order to make them "more readable". In some cases academics will be used as consultants; in others the academics will work in cooperation with the professionals. The cause for alarm is that in many of the new contracts, once the academic has sold his name for the book, he no longer has legal control over what wording may be used. It may be easier to read a new model book because a very complex problem has been inaccurately simplified by a non-specialist. Or important nuances of meaning may be lost because the editors insist that words more current be used. Or certain scholarly conclusions may be omitted because the publishers feel they are not popular at this time and may harm sales. Truth to publishing firms is what makes sales volume increase, and the new contracts are giving them additional power to overrule the scholars.

The increasing control of the publishers over the contents of textbooks may loom more menacingly in view of the ownership. The giant Holt, Rinehart and Winston is owned by the Columbia Broadcasting System in the U.S. CBS also owns three other publishing houses, as well as a score of popular magazines, TV and radio stations, Columbia records, and a string of retail stores. The publishing house of Little, Brown & Co. is owned by Time Inc., along with many other publishing interests, newspapers, films, broadcasting, and pulp and paper companies. The publishing group made up of Random House, Alfred A. Knopf, Pantheon, and others is owned, along with the National Broadcasting Corporation in the U.S. by RCA.

The New American Library, along with eight other imprints, belongs to the Times Mirror Company, which also owns TV stations, "information services," newspapers (several major ones), seven magazines, two paper mills, and 320,000 acres of timberland. Simon and Schuster and its half dozen other imprints belong to a multi-national corporation named Gulf & Western, which also owns paper companies, diversified manufacturing and financial interests, Paramount Pictures, and 51% of Famous Players Ltd. and its 300 theaters in Canada. Some half dozen corporate giants already have enormous power to influence public opinion, and now they are taking tighter control of the contents of the textbooks which they issue.

There are dangers in the situation. For example, textbooks on political science, history and economics could be restricted in their discussion of conglomerates. Or views held by a scientific consultant on natural resources and the environment may never find a place in books published by a firm associated with mining interests. Other views held by scholarly consultants may become blurred at the hands of a professional writer, for whom accuracy would not hold so high a priority. In short, in the expected course of events, textbooks will take on the political coloring of the management. This trend should be one of concern to all groups in the academic world, as well as to society at large.

Factors accounting for the unreasonably high cost of textbooks include the high-quality materials and format, the uncontrolled duplication of effort and expense by competing publishers, the personal goals of the authors, and the absence of strong pressure from those who select texts for more economical alternatives. The exorbitant costs are not the fault of your local university book store; for the most part the high costs can be explained only by factors outside the campus scene and—because of the high percentage of imports—outside of Canada.

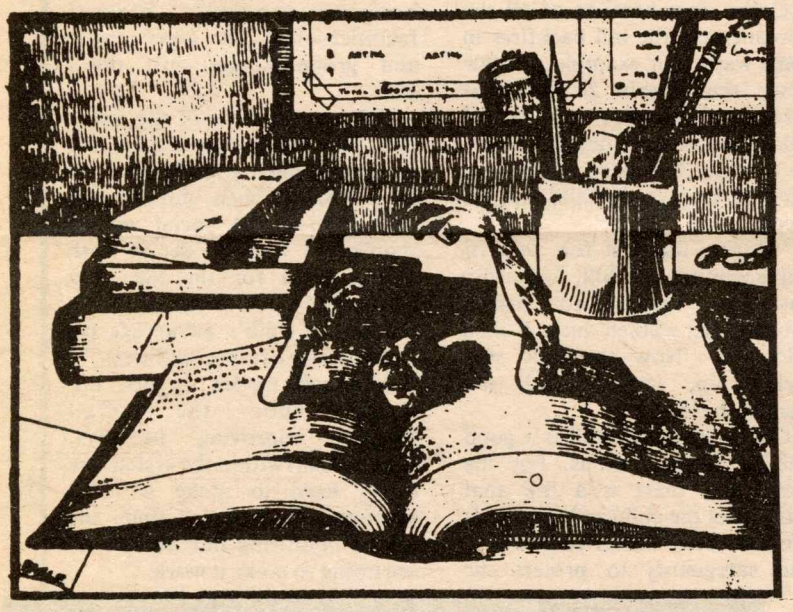
Separate from the factors mentioned above is the system of distributing books in Canada. Except for the inexpensive paperbacks of a few publishers not intended exclusively for use as texts, imported books are marked up 20% to 30% by the distributors located in the Toronto area, although many of these distributors for Canada are merely subsidiaries of publishers in Britain or the United States. The secondary handling entails overhead costs requiring such a mark-up, given the necessity of maintaining large inventories for the smaller Canadian market in order to compete for the profits.

Now for the main problem. Many textbooks will be obsolete (if not already so at time of printing) within five or ten years and normally be of no value. Yet they are printed on expensive papers with high-cost special inks and enclosed in a solid binding to insure that they can under ordinary conditions endure without deterioration for three to five centuries! Are these merely practical books from which a student can learn or are they fetishes?

Consider the expensive treated paper which will not yellow or become brittle until long after the purchaser's remains consist of only a yellowed skeleton in the grave. These heavy papers often cost four times as much as paper which is serviceable for only 20 to 30 years. Or consider that the actual production cost of a hard binding on an octavo book is now above $2 minimum and sometimes nearly twice that. When these bindings reach the shelf of the book store, the hard cover has increased in value to about $3 to $5, or even more. If given the choice, how many students would prefer a 50¢ stiff paper cover? But students are seldom given this choice by the major publishers.

With less expensive inks, printing processes, layouts, paper and binding, the book you now pay $18 to buy could, except unusual books like art books, be sold for $5. One wonders if the fact that many of the publishers are owned by conglomerates which also own paper mills, printing plants, ink manufacturers, and binderies has anything to do with the kind of books which are offered to the captive customers.

Competition in the market place is supposed to result in lower prices and less expensive wares, but htis has not happened with textbooks. Publishers have instead vied for making the textbooks more attractive and therefore more expensive in order to persuade the selectors to prescribe their books rather than the competitors'. Also, in order to get in on the big sales to introductory classes, publishers put out competing titles. In some fields there are a score or more textbooks on the market with little or no significant differences. Each publisher then has to revise its book in that field every few years so as to give the illusion of being improved and brought up to date. So each firm then is paying duplicated costs of designing, layout, and typesetting of its "new" edition, which is seldom better than the old. This duplication of production costs must be covered by the higher price of the "new" edition.



Peggy Berkowitz
and
Sonia Sellan
Editors

Karen Byrne
and
Allan Kaufman
Advertising Managers

Claude Lambert
Photo Editor

The Solstice was published on Wednesday, June 13 and will be published every Thursday from June 21 to July 23 during 1979 by the Concordia University Students' Association (CUSA).

Content is independent of CUSA. Submissions are welcome and become the property of **The Solstice**, which reserves the right to edit or reject any submission.

Editorial policy is set by **The Solstice**. Typesetting is by SST Typesetting.

Concordia University
Thursday, July 5, 1979
Volume II, Number 5

Quebec takes 1,500 refugees

The Quebec Government is ready to accept one half of the additional 3,000 Vietnamese refugees the federal government has decided to allow into Canada.

The decision was announced Tuesday by Quebec Minister of Immigration, Jacques Couture.

That would bring up to 4,000 the number of refugees the provincial government has agreed to accept this year.

In addition, the Quebec Government announced it was launching a program to provide financial assistance to groups who wanted to sponsor refugee families.

The new plan would make groups sponsoring refugee families eligible to receive a $400 government subsidy and could bring an additional 300 Vietnamese families into the province.

The provincial sponsorship program is similar to the existing one under the federal government, although the federal program offers no financial assistance to the sponsoring groups.

Groups have a choice of applying to either the provincial government or the federal but not to both.

The sponsorship programs allow refugees to be admitted over and above the quota, which means the actual number of refugees admitted into Canada this year will be approximately 15,000.

The 1979-80 budget for the provincial sponsorship programs is $120,000.

APOLOGY

The Solstice apologizes for inadvertantly contributing to Reggie's problem—that students don't know where the pub is located.

Reggie's Pub is behind the cafeteria on the seventh floor, not the sixth as stated in last week's **Solstice.**

Cover photo by:
Andrew Spiegel

Children from another era

By PEGGY BERKOWITZ

Children must have looked forward to a trip to Notman's Studio on Bleury Street, states the background notes accompanying the photography exhibit at the McCord Museum. "Cameras, ornate furniture, drapes, posing stands and backdrops were entrancing, and presiding over all this was the genial figure of Mr. Notman."

William Notman was one of the best known portrait photographers of his era, the latter half of the nineteenth century, in eastern North America. He settled in Montreal and set up his first studio, after moving here from Scotland in 1856.

Stanley Triggs, curator of the Notman Archives, has chosen his favourite portraits of children for the current exposition, "A Victorian Childhood."

On exhibit are portraits of children alone or in groups, in a variety of settings. Many are family portraits, utilizing the props popular in those days—sporting equipment, horse and buggy, or Grecian pillars for backdrops. One outstanding photograph was taken in a light-filled children's ward of the Royal Victoria Hospital.

I asked what made Notman's photographs unique in his day, and without any hesitation, Triggs answered, "The consistency of his excellence."

"He used the highest quality furniture and props, the best expression, the nicest pose."

Triggs pointed out how no two poses or backdrops are identical in his portraits, and said the quality came out in every aspect of the man's work.

So it was consistent, when Notman expanded his Montreal studio 15 other locations in North America, that the photographers were all trained by Notman himself, and had worked with him for 3-10 years.

In those days, it was not a simple procedure to snap a picture. A photographer had 20 minutes at the most between snapping and developing.

Thus the need for many assistants, and a darkroom close at hand. If photographs were taken out of doors, the artist had to carry not only cumbersome equipment (the camera was at least eight feet by eleven) and glass plates, but also a portable darkroom.

"They usually carried everything in a fold up tent," explains Triggs.

Consequently, most work done in the studio often using painted outdoor scenes as backdrops.

Buffalo Bill, Sitting Bull, Longfellow and Harriet Beecher Stowe are numbered among Notman's subjects. Still, Triggs says the Victorian photographer cannot be likened to Karsh, the modern-day Canadian photographer who takes portraits of world-famous people.

"Notman's fees were competitive with his contemporaries'. If you could afford to have your picture taken, you could afford to go to Notman," explains Triggs. He says it would cost three or four hundred dollars "just to have Karsh walk through your door."

People who have seen an exhibit from the Notman Archives need no prodding to have a peek at the current show, "A Victorian Childhood". For anyone else—it's a delightful brush with history.

"Mrs. Hamilton's Pony and Dog" is the title of this Notman photograph, part of the Victoria Childhood exhibit at the McCord Museum at 690 Sherbrooke Street until September. Shot on Mount Royal, this is one of the rare Notman portraits taken out of doors.

Serendipidity! there's a new mall on Peel Street

Vahe Barsoum

The Serendipity Alley, located on Peel Street between St-Catherine and de Maisonneuve. It features the work of some of the finest artisans in the province.

By SONIA SELLAN

Tucked away between two buildings on Peel Street, on what used to be a parking lot, is a welcome relief from stuffy downtown stores. It's a new outdoor shopping area—The Serendipity Alley.

Serendipity, by the way, is another word for surprise, and according to Bruce Welik, the proprietor, that's exactly the reaction of people when they discover the alley.

"People just freak out when they look in here and see what they see. It's a first for downtown Montreal," he said.

Welik, a 24-year-old Sir George graduate, said it took a year of work to get his dream off the ground.

With the help of his father and a few friends, Serendipity Alley officially opened up June 1st.

"I felt there was a market for this type of business and I also saw it as an opportunity to give students summer employment," he said.

There are approximately 20 students working there right now.

"Some are in business for themselves, doing the buying, selling and so forth, on their own, They've got their own booth," Welik said.

The alley, open every day from 7 a.m. to after 11 p.m., has 24 kiosques, selling crafts from some of Quebec's finest artisans.

Welik is very critical of the low quality of some of the articles sold in open-air markets in Old Montreal and claims this is one of the things he is trying to avoid.

"Already," he said, "we have turned down 10 people who wanted to sell here, because we felt their material was just not up to our high standards."

So far, according to most of the boothkeepers, business has been great. Though Welik would not elaborate on what kind of business arrangement he has with boothkeepers, he calls the alley a "cooperative".

ciné spotlight

By RUSSELL MELVILLE

Bogart and 'Baby', a young Marlon Brando, a Hollywood original and the violence of the 'Big Apple' head the list of this week's repertory movies.

Picture a city late at night—the streets dark and wet. The flashing lights of neon signs and automobile headlights cast eerie shadows near dark, dingy alleyways. The face of the approaching loner may not be visible, but we recognize that trench-coat-clad figure—hat pulled down towards one side, collar turned up, hands in pockets, the cigarette dangling from his lips.

It could be Bogart, Edward G., George Raft or a score of other notorious Hollywood characters. It really doesn't matter. It's the American gangster film of the thirties and forties—those pre-technicolor, wide-screen thrillers in which black-and-white photography was just as essential to a film's atmosphere as character and plot. Indeed plot often took a back seat to mood and setting as in one of the best films of this genre, *The Big Sleep,* (Cinema V, 9:15 tonight).

Directed by Howard Hawks, the plot features Humphrey Bogart as the legendary private detective Philip Marlowe—whose investigation of a blackmail case leads him into a sinister world of drug addiction, gangsters and disappearing corpses.

But forget the plot. Bogart and Lauren Bacall, amidst the 1940s world of violence and gloom, are the attraction here. Bogie is tough, yet vulnerable—an outsider who meets his match in the seductive Bacall.

The Big Sleep is a dark, sensual film, but one that is enlivened by the smouldering relationship and saucy dialogue between Bogie and (his then wife) Bacall.

THE EVOLUTION OF STYLE

For the 'film noir' of the mid-forties, to the emergence of "gang" terror, *The Wild One* (Seville, 7:30 Monday) moves from the suspense thriller to a portrait of fear and rebellion. Marlon Brando is a brooding, savage yet also vulnerable leader of a 'black-leather-jacket' motorcycle gang who terrorize a peaceful California community on a warm summer afternoon.

When first released in 1954, *Wild One* ran into censorship problems, and was even banned in Britain. By today's standards, the film is tame and innocent, having paved the road for later "Hell's Angels"-type exploitation pictures to capitalize on the theme of motorcycle gangs, violence and rebellion.

Wild One has been described as "a film without explanations, judgments or justifications. An absurd, brutal awkward film". This description could more aptly apply to *Warriors* (Seville, 9:30 Saturday). This violence-infested, sadistic drama is set amidst the decay of the urban jungle. An effort to unite all of the New York street gangs ends in failure when the leader is shot and the act blamed on the members of one notorious gang. The film focuses on the gang's effort to return across town to their home turf—a trip blocked by revenge-seeking gang members and a trouble-infested public transit system.

When released earlier this year, *Warriors* sparked a great deal of criticism and controversy over its alleged incitement of its audiences to similar acts of violence and terrorism. While its content is brutal, vulgar and savage in its portrait of urban decadence, *Warriors* is no more violent than earlier films such as *A Clockwork Orange.* In many ways it is reminiscent of *West Side Story* (minus the music, of course) in its depiction of inter-gang savagery.

Unlike its predecessors, *Warriors* does tend to glorify violence, and is infused with an undermining contempt towards the forces of law-and-order. It portrays a situation in which gang unification holds out the real possibility of anarchy and the overthrow of the urban power structures. The film contends that gangs' mistrust of each other and their inability to unite in a common effort to overthrow the establishment forces are the only barriers to their command of the streets. As such, *Warriors* could be an inspiration towards such violence.

For a different study of society in decay, Peter Brooks' *Lord of the Flies* (Channel 57, 1 PM Tuesday) is a haunting allegorical portrait of school children who survive a plane crash on a desert island. Setting up their own adult-free society, they gradually degenerate into a primitive, savage horde.

It's a compelling drama, but one that suffers from the use of an amateur cast. Nevertheless, it remains a haunting, though-provoking study of societal decay. When given the chance to start anew, could man do any better than the mess he has already made?

ON THE LIGHTER SIDE

Moving away from the violence and decay of twentieth century living anyone who saw Warren Beatty's *Heaven Can Wait* will this week have the opportunity to enjoy the original. *Here Comes Mr. Jordan* (Channel 57, 1 PM Saturday) will seem quite familiar when compared to last year's remake, but the original is still the superior film. Robert Montgomery plays the boxer who mistakenly is snatched from life by an over-anxious angel (delightfully played by Edward Everett Horton). Claude Rains is the heavenly guardian Mr. Jordan, and Evelyn Keyes is the romantic interest.

It adds up to a delightful 90 minutes of fun and enjoyment, and well worth catching even if you've seen the recent re-make.

TWO TURKEYS TO CLOSE

If there's one film to avoid this week, it's *Two Solitudes,* a boringly inept adaptation of the popular Hugh MacLennan novel that deals with the isolation between English and French in World War I Quebec.

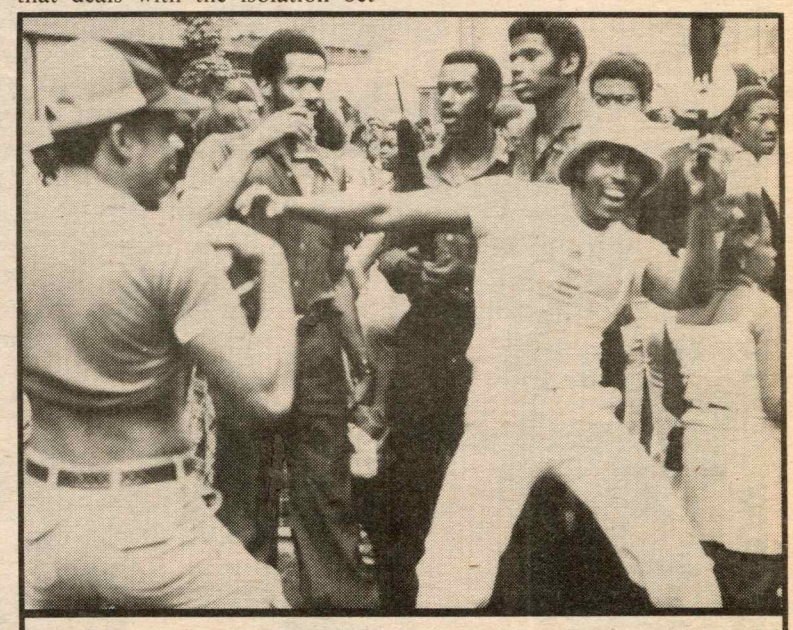
A book that has long been mandatory reading for many high school students, *Two Solitudes* should have been a powerful portrait of the historic clash of cultures in "la belle province". Instead, director Lionel Chetwynd has managed to destroy the heart and soul of the book and its subject matter. What emerges is a dull, flat uninteresting story of the conflict between the introduction of industrialization and the authoritative role of the Catholic Church.

The film is embarrassingly inept. The performances are weak and uninspired, with most of the cast appearing to be as bored as they are making the audience. If there is one single feeling which the film leaves with its audience, it is TOTAL BOREDOM. If you must see it, it is showing at the Conservatoire (SGW H-110) tonight at 9. Rather than wasting time with the film, however, why not read the book? The film will only put you to sleep.

BRANDO'S BACK

Twenty years after successes in films like *Streetcar Named Desire, On the Waterfront* and *The Wild One*, Marlon Brando created a stir of controversy over his role in *Last Tango In Paris* (Cinema V, 9:45 tonight). This has become one film that just won't go away.

With most of the initial controversy having died down, *Last Tango* still remains a sensation-seeking exercise in sadism and masochism. Going further than most anti-establishment films of the late sixties and early seventies, *Last Tango* tried to extend the boundaries of taste and sexuality, while offering little else in the wider application of human experience. It exploits its subjects, while feigning intellectual preoccupation, and uses shock-values to attempt to extend the boundaries of taste.



So who cares about the rain? Nobody seemed that bothered at Caribbean Day on Saturday, when Ste. Catherine was turned into a column of dancing people.